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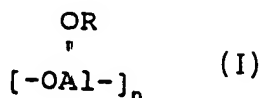
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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification⁵ : C07F 5/06, C08F 4/44, 4/64 B01J 31/00</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/10180 (43) International Publication Date: 11 May 1994 (11.05.94)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US93/10399 (22) International Filing Date: 29 October 1993 (29.10.93) (30) Priority data: 07/969,920 2 November 1992 (02.11.92) US 08/132,736 6 October 1993 (06.10.93) US (71) Applicants: AKZO N.V. [NL/NL]; Velperweg 76, NL-6824 BM Arnhem (NL). NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY [US/US]; 633 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60208-1111 (US). (72) Inventors: MARKS, Tobin, J. ; 2300 Central Park Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201 (US). YANG, Xinmin ; 2430 Marcy Avenue, Evanston, IL 60201 (US). MIRVISS, Stanley, B.; 90 Surrey Road, Stamford, CT 06903 (US).</p>		<p>(74) Agent: FENNELLY, Richard, P.; Akzo America Inc., 7 Livingstone Avenue, Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522 (US). (81) Designated States: JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published With international search report.</p>

(54) Title: ARYLOXYALUMINOXANES



(57) Abstract

Aryloxyaluminoxanes containing the unit (I) where R is unsubstituted or substituted aryl, such as phenyl or naphthyl, are useful as cocatalysts in Ziegler-Natta and Kaminsky-type olefin polymerization catalysts. They can be formed by reaction of a source of water with an organoaluminum compound containing the desired aryloxy moiety or by reaction of preformed alumin-oxane with an organic compound, such as a phenol, containing such a moiety.

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ARYLOXYALUMINOXANESBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Aluminoxanes, for example, those of the general formula
-(O-AlR)_n-, where R is an alkyl group, such as methyl, have
5 received considerable attention in recent years due to their
ability to form active olefin polymerization catalysts when
combined with Group IV metallocenes. Among these, the most
important aluminoxane is methylaluminoxane
(R = methyl) since it produces the highest activity
10 catalysts. Methylaluminoxane, however, is expensive since
its synthesis requires the use of a rather expensive
trimethylaluminum reagent. Furthermore, trimethylaluminum is
very air- and moisture-sensitive and such factors make them
less desirable for large scale industrial applications.

15 The disclosures in the art which cover aluminoxane
compositions where R, as described above, can be selected
from alkyl or, in some cases, aryl, all call for direct
bonding of the R group to the aluminum atom. Examples of
such disclosures include the following: U.S. Patent Nos.
20 3,242,099 (R = C₁-C₁₂ alkyl or aryl); 4,404,344 (R = C₁-C₅
alkyl); 4,544,762 (R = C₁-C₆ alkyl); 4,665,208 (R = C₁-C₈
alkyl); 4,874,880 (R = hydrocarbyl such as C₁-C₄ alkyl);
5,041,584 (R = C₂ or higher alkyl); and European Patent
Publication No. 324,856 (R = other than n-alkyl such as
25 branched alkyl, cycloalkyl, or aryl).

European Patent Publication No. 561,476 describes the
manufacture of polymethylaluminoxane compositions of enhanced
solution stability by reaction of the polymethylaluminoxane
with certain organic compounds containing heteroatoms such as
30 oxygen. Included as possible compounds are benzyl alcohol,
nonyl phenol and butylated hydroxy toluene. The amount of
such an organic compound is said to be no more than about 15
wt% of the polyaluminoxane, preferably up to about 10 wt%.

Therefore, the resulting compositions, if an aryloxy-containing compound were selected, would contain a minor amount of aryloxy moieties.

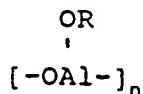
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to aryloxyaluminumoxanes where an unsubstituted or substituted aryloxy group is directly bonded to the aluminum atom of an aluminumoxane so that a predominant amount of aryloxy moieties, such as those comprising an $-OC_6H_5$ structure, are a substituent on
10 aluminum.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The term "aryloxyaluminoxane" as used herein is to be construed as covering aluminoxane compositions which are linear or cyclic and which contain the unit

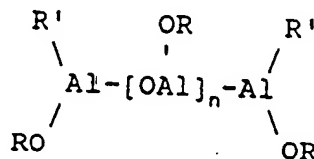
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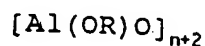
where n can be an integer of 2 or more and R is an unsubstituted or substituted aryl, such as a phenyl group or a naphthyl group. The phenyl group (R) is preferred and can contain at least one suitable electron withdrawing group such as halogen (fluoro, bromo, chloro, or iodo), nitro, trifluoromethyl, cyano, $-C(O)R'$, where R' is alkyl, $-C(O)OR''$, where R'' is alkyl, aryl, and the like. A preferred selection for R is pentafluorophenyl. Alternatively, R can be substituted with such electron donating groups as alkyl, alkoxy, or aryloxy. The alkyl group(s) can be straight chain or branched and can contain from one to twelve carbon atoms.

The terminology "predominant", and grammatical variants, is intended to distinguish the present materials from those polymethylaluminoxanes described in U.S. Serial No. 853,466 which contain relatively low amounts of aryloxy groups in certain embodiments (i.e., under about 15 wt%). In the compositions of the present invention a major amount of the aluminum atoms contain aryloxy substituents, preferably about 50% to substantially about 100%.

It is deemed that linear aluminoxanes in accordance with the present invention have the structure



while cyclic aluminoxanes have the predominant structure



where R is unsubstituted or substituted aryl, such as phenyl, as described above, and R' can be lower alkyl, such as methyl, or hydroxyl. Both cyclic and acyclic (linear) structures can be present in the aluminoxane product.

The aryloxyaluminoxanes of this invention can be formed by reacting an organoaluminum compound containing the aryloxy group, for example, of the formula $\text{R}_2\text{AlOR}'$, where R can be alkyl, for example, one containing from one to about eight carbon atoms, such as methyl and R' is unsubstituted or substituted aryl, with a source of water, such as liquid water or a compound, such as copper or sodium sulfate having water of crystallization, or silica or alumina, having water of absorption, which can supply the water.

An alternative way to make the aryloxyaluminoxanes of this invention is to react a conventional aluminoxane, such

as methylaluminoxane with a reactive compound containing the desired unsubstituted or substituted aryloxy group, preferably a phenol.

5 The aryloxyaluminoxanes of this invention all have utility as cocatalysts for olefin polymerization in Ziegler-Natta and Kaminsky-type catalyst systems based on such catalyst components as unsupported titanium trichloride, supported titanium with and without donor, cyclopentadienyl titanium chlorides, and cyclopentadienyl and substituted
10 cyclopentadienyl zirconium chlorides and alkyls. The Kaminsky-type systems are preferred. Suitable examples of these preferred systems include zirconocene dichloride, zirconocene dimethyl, bis(pentamethylcyclopentadienyl) dichloride or dimethyl, bis(indenyl) dimethyl, 2,2'-
15 dimethylsila-bis(cyclopentadienyl) zirconium dimethyl, and the like. Still more examples of suitable catalyst components containing either zirconium or hafnium are presented in W. Kaminsky, Shokubai, 33, 536 (1991) and J.A. Swen et al., Makromol. Chem., Makromol. Symp., 48/49, 253-295
20 (1991).

The present invention is further illustrated by the following Examples.

EXAMPLE 1

This Example illustrates synthesis of a phenoxy-aluminoxane.

5 A solution of 1.2 g of $\text{Me}_2\text{AlOC}_6\text{F}_5$ (D. G. Hendershot et al., Organometallics, 1991, 10, 1917-1922) in toluene was slowly added to a toluene solution which contained $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.4 g, 5 equivalents of OH) at -40°C . The mixture was raised to room temperature over a period of two days with stirring. It was then filtered through a glass frit, and the
10 toluene was removed under vacuum. A white solid was obtained in high yield. The ^1H NMR spectrum of this solid product in C_6D_6 showed no Al- CH_3 resonances. The ^{19}F NMR spectrum clearly revealed the presence of $-\text{OC}_6\text{F}_5$ groups.

EXAMPLE 2

15 This Example illustrates the use of the product from Example 1 as a cocatalyst in the polymerization of ethylene.

Fifteen milligrams of dicyclopentadienyl zirconium dimethyl was mixed with 100 mg of the white solid obtained from Example 1 (Al/Zr = 11) in 50 mL of dry toluene to yield
20 a homogeneous solution. The solution was then exposed to ethylene (one atmosphere) for fifteen minutes with rapid stirring. After quenching the reaction with methanol, filtering, washing, and drying, 2.0 g of solid polyethylene was obtained.

EXAMPLE 3

This Example illustrates the use of the product from Example 1 as a cocatalyst in the polymerization of propylene.

5 Six milligrams of dicyclopentadienyl zirconium dimethyl and 12 mg of the white solid obtained from Example 1 (Al/Zr = 3.5) were mixed in a quartz pressure tube. Then, 4 mL of dry toluene and 10 mL of liquid propylene were condensed into the above tube at -78° C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0° C for one hour and then at room temperature for fifty minutes. 10 The reaction was quenched with methanol, and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The polypropylene product (3.6 g) was collected by washing with acetone and drying under vacuum.

EXAMPLE 4

15 This Example illustrates the use of the product from Example 1 as a cocatalyst in the polymerization of propylene.

Six milligrams of dicyclopentadienyl zirconium dimethyl (Cp'₂ZrMe₂; Cp' = η⁵-C₅Me₅) and 36 mg of the white solid obtained from Example 1 (Al/Zr = 10.5) were mixed in a quartz pressure tube. Then, 4 mL of dry toluene and 10 mL of liquid propylene were condensed into the above tube at -78° C. The 20 reaction mixture was stirred at 0° C for twenty-five minutes. The reaction was quenched with methanol. After removing the solvent, the polypropylene product (3.4 g) was collected by washing with acetone and drying under vacuum.

EXAMPLE 5

This Example illustrates a second route for the synthesis of phenoxyaluminoxanes.

5 A commercial sample of methylaluminoxane (MAO, 0.60 g) was dissolved in 50 mL of toluene in a 500 mL flask and was cooled to -55° C. A solution of pentafluorophenol (1.85 g) in 20 mL of toluene was then added dropwise to the above solution. It was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for ten hours. A white solid in quantitative yield
10 was collected after removing solvent under vacuum.

EXAMPLE 6

This Example illustrates the use of the product from Example 5 as a cocatalyst in the polymerization of propylene.

15 Six milligrams of dicyclopentadienyl zirconium dimethyl and 40 mg of the white solid obtained from Example 5 (Al/Zr = 12) were mixed in a 50 mL flask. Then 20 mL of propylene was condensed in at -78° C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0° C for three hours. The reaction was quenched with methanol. Solvent was then removed under vacuum. After
20 washing and drying, 3.3 g of polypropylene was collected.

EXAMPLE 7

This Example illustrates the use of the product from Example 5 as a cocatalyst in the isotactic polymerization of propylene.

- 5 Six milligrams of $\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{C}_6\text{Me}_4)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{R}^*)\text{ZrMe}_2$ ($\text{R}^* = (+)\text{-neomenthyl}$) and 31 mg of the white solid obtained from Example 5 ($\text{Al/Zr} = 12.5$) were mixed in a 50 mL flask. Then 20 mL of dry propylene was condensed in at -78°C . The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for three hours. A
- 10 reaction was quenched with methanol. Solvent was then removed under vacuum. After washing and drying, 0.80 g of white solid polypropylene was collected, and ^{13}C NMR (1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, 130°C) showed the "mmmmm" pentad in this material at greater than 90%.

EXAMPLES 8-13

5 The Table set forth below gives the results of propylene polymerizations conducted at 30°C, one atmosphere, in 250 ml of toluene using two differing zirconium-containing metallocenes with various aluminoxanes at a 250:1 molar ratio of Al:Zr. All values are given in terms of 10^5 g polypropylene/mole Zr·hr·atm:

	<u>Metallocene</u>	<u>PMAO⁽¹⁾</u>	$\frac{\text{Me}_2\text{AlO}\phi\text{F}_5}{\text{H}_2\text{O}^{(2)}}$	$\frac{\text{Me}_2\text{AlO}\phi\text{F}_5}{+\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}^{(3)}}$
10	Cp_2ZrMe_2	0.40 ⁽⁴⁾	0.40	1.13 ⁽⁵⁾
	Cp_2ZrCl_2	1.35 ⁽⁶⁾	0.81	1.07

(1) PMAO = polymethylaluminoxane. Used as a control and not as part of the present invention.

15 (2) The molar ratio of water to aluminum was 0.4:1.

(3) The molar ratio of water to aluminum was 1:1.

(4) Average of six runs.

(5) Average of runs of 1.07 and 1.19.

(6) Average of five runs.

EXAMPLES 14-17

The following propylene polymerization data was generated analogous to that shown in Examples 8-13 using less aluminoxane and a higher zirconium content (a 25:1 ratio of Al:Zr):

5

<u>Metallocene</u>	$\text{Me}_2\text{AlO}\phi\text{F}$	$\text{Me}_2\text{AlO}\phi\text{F}_5$
	<u>+ H_2O ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>+ $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ⁽²⁾</u>
Cp_2ZrMe_2	0.13	0.28
Cp_2ZrCl_2	0.15	0.22

10

-
- (1) The molar ratio of water to aluminum was 0.4:1.
(2) The molar ratio of water to aluminum was 1:1.

EXAMPLES 18-20

The Table set forth below gives the results (10^5 g polypropylene/mole Zr·hr·atm) of other polymerizations of propylene at 30°C, one atmosphere, 250 ml toluene, and 250:1 ratio of Al:Zr:

5

	<u>Aluminoxane Used</u>	----- Metallocene Used -----	
		<u>Cp_2ZrMe_2</u>	<u>Cp_2ZrCl_2</u>
	$\text{Et}_2\text{AlO}\phi\text{F}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.5:1) ⁽²⁾	0.80 ⁽¹⁾	0.81
10	$(\text{iBu})_2\text{AlO}\phi\text{F}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.4:1) ⁽²⁾	0.60	

(1) Average of runs of 0.71 and 0.89.

(2) This indicates the molar ratio of water to aluminum.

EXAMPLES 21-23

Ethylene polymerizations were conducted at 80°C, three atmospheres pressure, in 250 ml of toluene, with a 3.14×10^5 molar ratio of Al:Zr using dicyclopentadienyl zirconium dichloride as the metallocene:

5

Aluminoxane UsedProductivity⁽¹⁾

PMAO

2.35⁽²⁾

$\text{Me}_2\text{AlO}\phi\text{F}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
(0.4:1)

1.11

10

$(\text{iBu})_2\text{AlO}\phi\text{F}_5 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
(0.4:1)

0.70

⁽¹⁾ Measured as 10^6 gm. PE/ gm. Zr hr. atm.

⁽²⁾ Average of eight runs.

EXAMPLE 24

5 This Example is similar to Examples 21-22 but utilizes a phenoxy group with electron donating substituents on the phenyl ring. The product of the reaction of triisobutylaluminum and 2,6-di-t-butyl-paracresol (1:1 mole ratio), or 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methyl-phenoxide, was converted to an aluminoxane with water (0.65:1 water to aluminum mole ratio). This aluminoxane was used in ethylene polymerization with zirconocene dichloride under the same reaction conditions used in Examples 21-22. The polyethylene produced
10 amounted to 0.51×10^6 g. PE/ g. Zr.hr.atm.

The foregoing Examples, since they are intended to merely set forth only certain embodiments of the present invention, should not be construed in a limiting sense. The
15 scope of protection sought is set forth in the Claims which follow.

We Claim:

1. A composition of matter which predominantly comprises aryloxyaluminoxane and which contains at least one electron withdrawing group or at least one electron donating group.
2. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 which predominantly comprises phenoxyaluminoxane containing at least one electron withdrawing group.
3. A composition as claimed in Claim 2 wherein the electron withdrawing group is halogen.
4. A composition as claimed in Claim 3 wherein the halogen is fluoro.
5. A composition as claimed in Claim 3 wherein the halogen is chloro.
6. A composition as claimed in Claim 1 which predominantly comprises phenoxyaluminoxane containing at least one electron donating group.
7. A composition as claimed in Claim 6 wherein the electron donating group is alkyl.
8. A process for forming the composition of Claim 1 which comprises reacting an organoaluminum compound containing the aryloxy group with a source of water.
9. A process as claimed in Claim 8 wherein the source of water is water of crystallization or water of absorption.

10. A process as claimed in Claim 8 wherein the source of water is liquid water.

11. A process for forming the composition of Claim 1 which comprises reacting an aluminosilane with a compound containing the aryloxy group.

12. A process as claimed in Claim 11 wherein the compound is a phenol.

13. A Ziegler-Natta or Kaminsky-type catalyst system for the polymerization of olefins which comprises, as a cocatalyst, a composition of matter which predominantly comprises aryloxyaluminosilane.

14. A catalyst system as claimed in Claim 13 wherein the composition of matter predominantly comprises phenoxy-aluminosilane containing at least one electron withdrawing group.

15. A catalyst system as claimed in Claim 14 wherein the electron withdrawing group is halogen.

16. A catalyst system as claimed in Claim 15 wherein the halogen is fluoro.

17. A catalyst system as claimed in Claim 15 wherein the halogen is chloro.

18. A catalyst system as claimed in Claim 13 wherein the composition of matter predominantly comprises phenoxyaluminosilane containing at least one electron donating group.

19. A catalyst system as claimed in Claim 18 wherein the electron donating group is alkyl.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US93/10399**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(5) : C07F 5/06; C08F 4/44, 4/64; B01J 31/00

US CL : 502/111, 117, 152; 556/179, 182; 526/165

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 502/111, 117, 152; 556/179, 182; 526/165

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, CAS ONLINE

search terms: aryloxyaluminoxane, phenoxyaluminoxane, Ziegler-Natta catalyst, Kaminsky-type catalyst

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X --- Y	Chemical Abstracts, Volume 100, No. 8, issued 20 February 1984, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd., "Inorganic Fibers", see page 267, column 1, abstract no. 55893g, Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho JP 58 98,428.	1, 2, 11, 12 ----- 1-5
A	Chemical Abstracts, Volume 109, No. 25, issued 19 December 1988, Kurashov et al., "Aluminoxanes - catalysts for ortho-alkylation of phenols", see page 804, column 2, abstract no. 230427t, Neftekhimiya, 28(2), 176-82.	1-7
A	US, A, 4,544,762 (Kaminsky et al) 01 October 1985, see entire document.	1-19
A	US, A, 5,084,585 (Maezawa et al) 28 January 1992, see entire document.	1-19

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

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